



Increase the Effectiveness of Viticulture Development in Vascular

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Abstract: *this article discusses the consistent measures taken in the republic in recent years to reform agriculture and introduce market mechanisms into the industry. It is recommended to introduce a system of wider use of households of the population of the Samarkand region to increase the volume of grape production.*

Keywords: *importer, driver, expert, grapes, processing, storage, jam, juice, wine, raisins, prunes, grapes, agricultural machinery, experience, knowledge, labor.*

Introduction. In recent years, it is possible to see that the viticulture has been chosen by the president to fulfill the role of a driver for the economy of our country in the future.

According to official statistics, in 2020, 140 thousand tons of grapes worth 133 million dollars were exported from Uzbekistan to the leading import countries, namely the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Considering the fact that the gross crop of grapes grown annually in Uzbekistan is on average 1,6 million tons, the share of exports is about 10 percent. Experts of the World Bank assess the annual export potential of our country on grapes in the amount of 222 thousand tons. If we take into account that 25,000 hectares of new vineyards were planted in the spring of this year, as well as 15,000 hectares of uncultivated vineyards planted in previous years, exports in the next five years should be two to three times higher than the above potential. It is important to increase exports to non-traditional markets of grape products, in particular, China, Korea, India, the European Union.

Research methodology. In conducting research on the subject, the methods of observation, comparison, interview, study of theoretical and practical information, legislation and other legal documents, literary sources and publications were used.

Analysis of the relevant literature. The Law on Land Management № ZRU-681, adopted on 1.04.2021, also defines the rights and obligations of persons using private land plots for land management. In particular, they have the right to free and independent management of farms, including the free sale of cultivated and independently processed agricultural products, independent pricing and disposal of income.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №PP-4767 of 30.06.2020 "On additional measures to increase the efficiency of the use of land plots" issues of systematic work to improve living standards.

In order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution №PQ-5200 "On additional measures to support the introduction of advanced technologies in the industry, the introduction of a cluster system in the development of viticulture", and the Governor of Samarkand region on August 5, 2021 №27-7-0 In the decisions of Q / 21. 48 districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions specialize in grape growing. It is planned to plant vineyards on 156,000 hectares of land in specialized districts (including 50,000 hectares in 2021) and create a continuous system until they are delivered to consumers.



Analysis and results. It follows that in-depth marketing research is needed to make the industry a driver. It should be noted that the situation on the world market for grapes has a positive trend, the total demand is growing by \$ 300 million a year, and our country has the opportunity to use it effectively.

At a selector meeting chaired by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the current problems in the field of viticulture and silkworm breeding and priorities for the development of the industry, it was noted that "in order to increase the volume of grape growing, it is necessary to introduce a system of wider use of housing." No matter where you are in the country, the population has many years of experience in growing grapes, including in a number of districts of Samarkand region. Especially Urgut, Koshrobot, Ishtikhon districts are mainly raisins, Samarkand, Taylak. In Bulungur and Kattakurgan districts more edible and industrial grapes are grown.

In particular, in the mahallas of Taylak and Samarkand districts around Samarkand, one can witness the peculiarities of grape growing. The following agro-technical processes of vine maintenance can be observed throughout the year from early spring, especially in Chordara and Turkmen mahallas of the district:

- long-term preservation of barra leaves and their use in the preparation of delicious meals (stuffing, etc.);
- consumption of excess barra twigs in the early spring during the dry season (khushtam, kislushka);
- consumption of gooseberry from non-runaway caves as a natural medicine (gooseberry);
- production of molasses, jam, juice, jam, wine, grape vinegar and other products;
- consumption of raisins as a vitamin-rich food, industrial product and medicine;
- consumption of fresh grapes of different varieties throughout the year;
- production of drugs and processed oils from grape seeds in the pharmaceutical industry;
- our local people are well aware that excess leaves and blue twigs are used as fodder for livestock. Popularization of this work, ie specialization of farms on the basis of "one neighborhood - one product" based on the principle of "one neighborhood - one product", based on the soil and climatic conditions of the regions and the experience of the population of the region on the basis of "homeless" work; [2]
- is an important factor in the implementation of the assigned tasks.

In this regard, it is important to study and expand the experience of the population of Samarkand district Chordara, Turkmen and a number of surrounding villages. This is due to the fact that the majority of the population in these areas produces high yields of different varieties of grapes, not only in the yard, but also on the streets. Voish grapes grown in the yard and on the streets are not only a source of income, but also provide shade and coolness in the hot summer heat, creating a wonderful landscape and creating an ecological environment. The use of such scenic voyages as tourist routes also allows the population to become a source of additional income. And the popularization of such practices is a great source of income for the population in other communities and places, serving to reduce the number of low-income families. "According to estimates, there is an opportunity to earn 7 times more from grapes, 6 times more from cherries and 5 times more from walnuts than from 1 hectare of raw cotton." based on experiments. [3]

Conclusions and suggestions. In fact, in the villages of Chordara and Turkmen alone, there are 4,000 households, and not all people with plots of land grow grapes. If we calculate such reserves at the level of regional districts, we can see how wide the available opportunities are. In order to take

care of at least 10 vine seedlings in each household, it is necessary to grow 40-50 thousand vine seedlings.

Paragraph b) of the Resolution "On additional measures to increase the efficiency of land use, as well as financial support for entrepreneurial initiatives of the population" Service" LLC to purchase seeds and seedlings, motor cultivators and minitractors, incubators and provide unsecured loans of up to 300 million soums for working capital; and (b) to direct loans to leading business entities to replenish working capital for the cultivation of agricultural products on a cooperative basis in the homesteads and the purchase of grown products. [2] To do this, it is possible to provide a variety of vine seedlings by encouraging hardworking farmers.

Given the fact that greenhouses have become a tradition in a number of households, the possibility of supplying our markets with grapes in the future will increase if the method of "vegetables on top - vegetables below" [3], as noted by the President, is introduced in such homes.

The development of this sector will be further accelerated if the population's interest in exporting, processing and storage of grape products is increased through preferential lending or subsidies for the purchase of mini-technologies, new grape seedlings, necessary equipment, mineral fertilizers. If the productivity and quality indicator reach a certain level of criteria, it is the length of service to the landowner.

The resolution states that "one agronomist staff will be established on farms under the district councils of farmers, dehqan farms and landowners for the efficient use of land in households." [2] Similarly, the cultivation of grapes requires specific agronomic techniques, experience, knowledge, labor and regular research. In addition, in the process of growing grapes, depending on climatic conditions, varieties and location, there are cases of various diseases, and in this regard, there is a great need for knowledge and support of specialists.

If we look at recent history, the Turkestan Agricultural Testing Station was established around Tashkent in 1898, and in 1939 it was renamed the Uzbek Fruit and Subtropical Crops Experimental Farm named after R.R. Schroeder and its branches were established in all regions. The branch of the Research Institute of Viticulture was established in those years, and now it needs to be restored.

In addition, the opening of the department of "Viticulture" in the Samarkand branch of the Tashkent Agrarian University and the restoration of the Samarkand Fruit and Vegetable College named after IV Michurin, founded in 1905, will provide a great opportunity to provide the industry with knowledgeable personnel.

Resolution (b) on the recommendation of the assistant district (city) hokimhereinafter - assistant governor) on the development of entrepreneurship, employment and poverty reduction Unsecured loans up to 300 million soums". [3] In particular, the establishment of agro-technical and economic advisory groups on the secrets of grape growing in the community is an important factor in the development of the industry.

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